THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1886.

tion Opera Mause—The Bridsl Trap. 2 P. M., rand Opera Mause—The Streets of New York. Badison Square Theatre—Prince Karl. 138 . M. Rew Central Park Gorden—Concert. 17. M. Ribbo's Garden - Bound to Succeed. 11'. M. People's Theatre - Out of the Brivest. 11'. M. Ponsysman—Mallion av and 1986 at Bt. adard Theatter—A Th Solder. SP. M. M. Indvor Threater—Feck's Bad Bay. SP. M. M. Avenue Theatre—Variety. SP. M. B. B. Avenue Theatre—The Little Tycon. SP. M.

#### Low Prices and High Wages.

During the past fifteen years the prices of all staple commodities, measured in gold have steadily fallen. During the same period the wages of labor have not fallen, but, or contrary, have slightly risen. While the workingman carns as much money now as he did fifteen years ago, and a little more, he can buy with it one-half more food, fuel, and clothing than he could then. Thus, in effect, his wages have increased one-half.

Can this state of things be maintained? Judging from past experience we should say that it could not, and that unless something unforceeen happens, the present high rates of wages will have to come down.

Of course, much can be accomplished by the union of workingmen against a fall in the the money value of their labor, and, from the nature of the case, they have every advantage on their side. Employers hate to incur the risk of strikes, and consequently put off provoking them as long as possible. They would rather keep up the prices of their goods, and thus throw the burden of high wages upon consumers. But, under the pressure of competition, the time will come when this expedient will not answer. Somewhere else in the world a break will occur, and the shock will affect the whole line.

For example, steel rails are now so low in England that they can be delivered, duty paid, at our Southern ports at a less price than American rails of the same kind. This must inevitably reduce the price of rails here, and, of course, lower the wages of the workmen who make them.

In like manner hardware, cotton and woollen cloth, and other manufactured articles must come down to the level at which they can profitably be imported. Cheap as American-made clothing is, it will be cheaper, just so soon as clothing made in Europe can be brought here to undersell it. Against this competition American tailors will struggle in vain. They will either have to accept lower wages or go without work.

What is thus true of railmakers and tailors is equally true of all other manufacturing hands. The steady and persistent fall in the prices of commodities all over the world, caused by the operation of the gold standard, is bound to tell upon all wages alike, and bring them down to a common level. The trades last affected will be those connected with building, because they are not-directly subject to foreign competition; yet in their case the result will be produced by the invasion of men from other countries and from other less well-paid employments. When masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters, plumbers, and tinners are earning more money than can be earned in other countries or at other trades, the number of masons, carpenters, and so on will increase among us, until by competition among themselves their wages cease to be more attractive than those paid to other workmen The process is slow, but it is sure, and it cannot be defeated.

The wise thing for workingmen to do is, therefore, to make the most of their present high wages while they last, and lay by as much as possible for the hard times that are in store for them. Instead of spending every cent that they earn as fast as they earn it, they should practise a little self-denial, and put a few cents out of every dollar into the savings bank. This may compel them to live a little less comfortably now, but it will help them to live better by and by, and thus make a satisfactory average.

A curious story of speculation in Pan-Electric influence with the CLEVELAND Administration appeared in the New York Tribune of yesterday. It is charged that a syndicate was formed in Chicago for the purpose of operating in Bell telephone stock on the strength of private and early information from the Interior Department as to the character of Secretary Laman's decision. The man who says that he organized the syndicate is a Mr. A. E. Davis, the editor of an electrical journal. We quote from an interview with DAVIS:

"A man came to me in Washington, whose name I cannot now give you, and told me that he had arrangents made for securing this information. He gave me the most positive and convincing proof that the infor tion would be authentic. The decision of Se ever night in a room in the Interior Depart-ment. The key of that room was handed to an ontailer, who was permitted to go there as much as be saw fit, to read the decision and ascertain the conclusions formed by Secretary Lawan and the instructions which he proposed to give to the Law De-partment with reference to the institution of the Govnment with reference to the institution of the Gov-nment suits against the Ball Company. The official he permitted this to be done was a Southern man, and not an ordinary subordinate. I had nothing to do with any of these arrangements, and only know that the in ation was secured. I had it in my possess arai days before the decision was rendered, and it was B every particular correct."

The fallure of the Chlengo men to break down BELL telephone stock and realize large profits on the early information surreptitiously procured, was due solely to circumstances unforeseen and beyond their control. A pool was made up of over \$1,000,000 for the operation. They had the money and they had the information. DAVIS goes on:

"When we came to examine the field of operation we found ourselves blocked. There had been a rumor affoat about ten days before the decision was rendered which knocked the BELL stock down seventeen points in the eral market. This fall only represented a little flo ng stock, and the Boston people who held the great bulk of the stock immediately made arrangements to tighten their hold on it, and, by combination and concert of action, to keep up the price. When our agent got to Boston he found that he could sell any quantity of stook in the market, and that it could be sold short in New York and Philadelphia, but it would be impossible to secure a dollar of stock for actual delivery. If we had gone into a campaign to sell stock short, we would have been cornered sure as fate, and instead of making the \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 which we were striking for, we would have lost every dollar we put in. Our intention had been after selling the stock short and catching it on the drat break, to go into the market with \$1,000,000 and break it clear down. Under the circumstances, we were obliged to give it up altogether."

The fact that the parties in this unsuccessful speculation are now talking about their failure is attributed to their suspicion that they were sold out by their confederates inside of the Interior Department, and that other people reaped the benefit of the early information. Mr. Davis adds that the go-between who brought him the news from the Interior Department was to have a percentage of the syndicate's profits. What arrangement the go-between had made with his own informant, and with the Southern subordinate of Secretary Laman, Davis does

This story derives considerable importance from an extraordinary statement by Con- lector Saltonstall is better satisfied with

gressman RANNEY, the ablest member of the committee which has been investigating other phases of the great Pan-Electric scandal. Mr. RANNEY is reported as saying:

"We had several intimations that this sort of thing was done, and at one time thought of taking it up in the mittee, but our information was that the particular of Secretary Lawar's decision leaked out through a woman, the mistress of a prominent man in Washing-ton. The uncovering of such a thing would have made a social scandal. It was not wholly pertinent to the res lution of inquiry; so we let it go. The atmosphere of the Interior Department was as thoroughly permeated with Pen-Electric schemes as the Law Department under GARLAND. Around Secretary LANAR there were half a dozen Southern men, all more or less interested directly or indirectly in the Pan-Electric scheme. Although they may have never said a word to Secretary Lazas, the silent and more powerful influence of their relations with him was exercised in bringing about the institute or the Government suits. It would not be surprising if

There are several Pan-Electricians who are Southerners and who hold, under Secretary Laman, offices which make them something more than ordinary subordinates. Some of them, probably, are incapable of the grave violation of trust which was the foundation of the plot described by Davis, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON of Virginia, the Presdent of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, s Commissioner of Rullroads under LAMAR. The Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS of Tennessee, one of the directors of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, is Commissioner of Indian Affairs under LAMAR. ALEXANDER B. UP-SHAW of Tennessee, who was the active agent in selling Pan-Electric licenses to the local companies in Alabama, on the atrength of letters written by GARLAND and by Senator HARRIS, is Chief Clerk in the Indian Office under LAMAB. There are other Southern men in the Interior Department, as Mr. RAN-NEY says, more or less interested, directly or ndirectly, in the Pan-Electric scheme.

It is a matter for serious regret that the House committee did not follow up the trail on which it stumbled. No reluctance to uncover a social scandal, no matter whom it involved, should have prevented the committee from doing its full duty, and exposing to the country, in all its details and ramifications, the conspiracy which is at the same time the disgrace of the present Administration and the nation's shame.

#### Now Spatalu the Parnell Fund !

Steps should be taken without an hour's delay to renew the organized efforts of six months ago for the upholding of the PAR-NELL Parliamentary fund. The news of a dissolution of the present Parliament may reach us at any hour, and under no circumstances can an appeal to the electors of the United Kingdom on the naked issue of home rule be deferred for more than a few weeks.

How are the Nationalist candidates to bear the expenses of an electoral contest which, always burdensome to poor men, are certain in this instance to be immensely aggravated? The money for that purpose must be raised on this side of the ocean, and a large part of it should come from this city of New York. The home rule members have been taunted in the House of Commons with reliance on American paymasters. Well, then, since they have the name, it behooves Americans to see to it that they also have the game. It is for us to show that the asserted reliance of Irish patriots on the thorough approval and warm sympathy of the American people has broad and solid foundations in fact.

We trust that the committee headed by Mr. EUGENE KELLY, which has already done work admirably effective, will recognize the need of forthwith resuming operations. Signal as its services have been, they would be doubly valued now. It is the boast of the Whig ussidents, who have manage wreck the GLADSTONE measure, that they represent nine-tenths of the money hitherto depended on to carry elections for the Liberal party. This means that the resources of the enemies of Ireland will be at least twice as large as they were last November, and that they will be brought to bear on the now impending canvass with desperate lavishness and energy. It is of urgent moment that the friends of PARNELL in the United States should clearly understand in just what formidable ways the vast pecuniary strength of the coalition will be used against Home Rulers.

Six months ago only a small minority of ne Irish d were contested by the on conents of the Nationalist candidates, and the latter were accordingly able to concentrate the greater part of their limited means on the bold and, as we know, successful atempt to carry more than half of the seats allotted to Ulster itself. To curtail the area of home rule ascendancy and, above all, to wrench Ulster from the Nationalist column, is the fixed determination of the so-called Loyalists. In pursuance of this end the managers of the Whig-Tory combination, who for the first time find themselves pos sessed of almost a monopoly of the sinews of war, have resolved upon contesting flercely every seat in Leinster, Munster, and Cor naught, confident that they can thus so distract and weaken the Home Rulers as to ender it impossible for the latter to retain all of the seventeen seats which they con

trived to win in Ulster at the last election. Some of these seats, it must be remem bered, were carried only with great difficulty and by very slight majorities. The loss of a single one of them would not merely reduce to that extent the number of Parnellites re turned from Ireland, and be trumpeted all over England as a proof that reaction agains the Home Rulers had set in but it would give the advocates of Ulster secession the right to boast that a majority of the Uister delegation in Parliament favored the dismemberment of Ireland.

Should the schemes of the Whig-Tory confederates succeed, it will be mainly owing to the failure of Mr. PARNELL's friends in this country to appreciate the unparalleled severity of the contest approaching and the bsolute necessity of sustaining him betimes. It shall not be our fault if our citizens fail to recognize the facts, and we hereby notify our readers that from this date until the close of the new general election soon to be ordered in Great Britain and Ireland, THE Sun will receive and announce subscription to the PARNELL Parliamentary fund, and transmit the same to the committee of which Mr. EUGENE KELLY is Chairman.

## Aristocratic Politics.

The Massachusetts Reform Club treated itself to a mutual admiration and glorifica tion dinner in Boston last Saturday, Mr. CARL SCHURZ and Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER, the visiting delegates from this town, reported progress for civil service reform, and various indigenous Mugwumps let themselves loose. For Democrats the interesting thing in the proceedings was Col. Codman's defence of Collector Saltonstall's manage ment of the Boston Custom House. In a cloudy interval the Boston Advertiser had tried to show that Mr. SALTONSTALL was not civil service reforming as much as h pretended to be. Mr. CODMAN said that up to date Mr. Saltonstall, had removed ten officials out of two hundred and forty in the Boston Custom House subject to the Civil Service law, and six persons of ninety-sever not subject to that law. Nineteen men had been promoted irrespective of politics.

This is a noble showing, and we hope Col-

it than most of the Massachusetts Democrats are. More than ninety-five per cent. of the old official force has been retained by the new Collector. The Massachusetts Democrats must wonder at times if they have not been dreaming, and if there really is a Democratic Administration in power. The old Republican crowd is still securely intrenched within the Custom House, and there seems to be no hope of distodging them. The Democrats thought they had taken the place, but they were mistaken. The new commander is not on their side, and the same old garrison of their foes remains in possession. How inspiring this sort of thing is, and how well calculated to build up the

Massachusetts Democracy! The amiable and polished Collector, however, circulates at public meetings and dinners, where he makes speeches in behalf of civil service reform with incidental references to his ancestors. It appears that he is descended from one of "the sons of Sir Ricu-ARD SALTONSTALL who came over with Governor WINTEROP in the Arbella." Meanwhile, the Massachusette Democrats who have no distinguished ancestors to gloat over are not boiling over with enthusiasm. But it makes no difference how they feel; the Dress Paraders are on top in the Bay State.

### Will the Law be Enforced?

The races at Sheepshead Bay begin to-day. Will the law against pool selling and bookmaking be enforced on Coney Islandas it has been at Cedarhurst and Jerome Park? If not, why not?

The injury to racing interests is not a matter to be taken into consideration for an instant as compared with the importance of enforcing the existing laws against gambling. It is the duty of the police authorities and public prosecutors to enforce those laws no less than the laws against bribery or conspiracy, concerning which so much has lately been said. If the rich men who manage race courses dislike such laws, let them go to the Legislature and pray for their repeal; but so long as the laws remain on the statute book they must be respected and obeyed alike in every county of the State.

No other doctrine can be tolerated. All gambling which the law forbids, whatever evasive form it may assume, should be stamped out of existence without mercy.

#### Expel Them.

A despatch from Boston tells us that on Tuesday, at Stoneham, fully one-half of a company of militia refused to obey their commanding officer when he ordered them to board a horse car. The reason for the refusal was that the Knights of Labor, to whom these militiamen belonged, had orlered a boycott against the road.

It was a direct conflict between an order by the Knights of Labor and a command by the State; and the Kuights enrolled in the State's service preferred to disobey its command rather than an injunction of their orranization.

The duty of the District Assembly in Stoneham is as clear as daylight. Get rid of these militiamen. Take their names off the rolls. Turn them out. Don't let so much as a shade of suspicion exist that in any way the laws and regulations of the organization are intended to conflict, under any circumstances, with those of the State, or that a Knight of Labor isn't just as good and loyal a citizen as any other man. Don't be satisfied with whatever penalty the authorities of Massachusetts may inflict on these mutinous militiamen. Punish them yourselves. And do it immediately, so that everybody will understand it.

## Two Cabinet Officers.

There is a general desire that DANIEL Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, should stay in the Cabinet. It will be a loss to the Administration if he is compelled to leave it; but unfortunately there seems to be little hope that his health will permit him to stay There is a general desire that Augustus H. GARLAND, Attorney-General, should get out of the Cabinet. It will be a disgrace to the Administration if he is not compelled to leave it. It is a disgrace to

compelled to leave it already. Unfortunately, there seems to be little nope that his sense of propriety will induce him to go. Does Mr. CLEVELAND think it is too late to ask for his Attorney-General's resignation? How long does he think his Administration and his party can carry this Pan-Electric load?

Unpleasant questions to consider in the first quarter of the honeymoon, but questions which it will not be wise to put by.

What stuff is this that our able contemporary, the Utica Herald, is talking about DANIEL MANNING, saying that he "has not openty broken away from civil service reform? He never was attached to it. He never has rofessed to practise it beyond the observance of the existing law, and if the Herald thinks he has, let it examine the Treasury Department. There are not many liepublicans left there, we are happy to say.

Brother BLAINE carried the Maine Convention by an overwhelming vote.

#### The Cirveland Boom Beginning. From the Savannah News.

Without question the President at present stands a better chance of getting the nomination than any other man in the Democratic party. No one doubts his honesty, and it is generally admitted that he has thus far given the country a safe and satisfactory administration. His civil service policy has created some opposition to him, but this opposition will disappear efore the time of choosing another candidate arrives Even if he makes no more removals, and confines him self to filling vacancies, every important office in the country will be occupied by a Democrat when the time for selecting delegates arrives. All the officeholders and they will be mainly party workers-will favor his renomination because his reclection will mean their re ention in office. With all the officeholders working fo and with the sentiment of his party generally in his favor, it will be a most difficult matter for any one o beat him for the nomination.

## Brother Blaine at the Front.

From the Savannah News. At present it will be admitted, doubtless, that Mr. Blaine is the strongest man in his party. He stands a better chance of being its next Presidential candidate than any other one of its leaders. He is not waiting for his party to call him to be its standard bearer. He is doing all he can to strengthen himself and increase his popularity, with the hope that it will have to nonlinate him, whether it thinks it the wisest thing or not

## What the Country Needs.

If Grover Cleveland would put himself in acparty that nominated and elected him, by ord with the party that no tration of the Andrew Jackson stripe, and then pool interests with David B. Hill, all that would be left of Republicanism in this country could be colonized in Va

A Cause for Renewed Corgratulations. From the Cincinnati Commi Mr. Cleveland is lucky in his mother-in-law.

The Whale Fishery.

From the Kanzas City Times. Mrs. Cleveland may not be able to catch trout. t she landed a President of the United States, and that is glory enough for one summer.

> Truthful Echoes from the West. From the Saginam Courter.

THE SUN is a mighty interesting paper every ay in the week. The issue containing an account of the President's ruptials was especially attractive.

## WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. MANNING

The Big Candidates for the Heavy Portfelle WASHINGTON, June 9 .- Although Secretary Manning based the tender of his resignation on a "temporary disability" which would re-quire a long rest extending through the Hot months, and although the President persuaded him to accept a leave of absence until October 1. and to allow the question of the acceptance of the resignation to remain in abeyance until that time in the hope that his restored bealth might render it unnecessary, we have Assistant Secretary Smith's opinion. In a published interview, that Mr. Manning will not return to

the Trensury,
Of course, this does not necessarily argue any lack of frankness on the part of the Presideat in his letter, nominally to the Secretary. but really to the public. Nevertheless, the freedom with which Mr. Smith discusses the succession, and the announcement by him that he is confident that the choice will fall within s cicele of six names which have been of in Washington within the past few days," naturally suggest that he knows more than has before been made public. The mention by him of the Hon. William L. Scott as one of the six possibilities is regarded by some here as a seler. The opinion is expressed that Mr. Smith is too discreet a man to say for the newspapers any more than is set down for him to say in relation to so important a state matter. When he says, therefore, that Mr. Scott's name is smong the half dozen that are being dis-cussed, and adds, "More than this I cannot say now," the inference is that he has been permitted, or perhaps instructed, to say that much at this time.

The opinion is gaining ground here that while the letter of Mr. Manning is as positive a resignation as his friendly feeling toward a remonstrating President would allow, and must be taken as a final withdrawal from official life, the response of the President is a diplomatic avoidance of the immediate selection of a successor. This view is strengthened by previous exhibitions of indecision of the same sort. From among the 4,910,000 Demotrats and the 1,017 Mugwumps who cast their rotes for President Cleveland he found it impossible to select one worthy to be appointed over Mr. Blaine's friend and supporter-the on-in-law of Garfield's Postmaster-Generalto be Postmaster in New York city; and out of hem all he seems to have been unable as yet o choose a Secretary of the Treasury, although the calamity which befellithe incumbent must have turned his mind in that direction several months ago.

Mr. Smith did not say whether ex-Senator Henry G. Davis had a place among the six who are speken of. A telegram from Deer Park, however, not only brings him out as a candidate, but states that in response to a question he modestly said. "I would rather ot talk on that subject." The despatch comes to the Democratic Post of this city, and its auleased at being mentioned in connection with o important an office," The same despatch giv an account of the arrival of Mr. Davis's distinguished son-in-law-essayist and lecturer or abor, moral agriculturist, and right bower of the ate Republican nominee for the Presidencythe Hon. Stephen B. Eikins of New Mexico. He was introduced to the President on Tuesday by Mr. Davis, never having met him before. One cannot but imagine that he sees the fine Italian hand of Mr. Eikins in this exploiting of his father-in-law, for no one doubts that he is as capable of selecting a Finance Minister for a Democratic Administration as he is of conduct-

ing a grand national Republican campaign. Mr. Davis was an honest legislator, and would bring to the Treasury the high character for integrity which distinguished him as a Senator But it was as an expert accountant that he was best known. His achievements as the Chair man of the Senate Committee to investigate the books of the Treasury Department have no been forgotten. He found that by striking balances at different times from those in the DOOKS apparent discrepancies were developed which left cart loads of money to be accounted for. His method did not, however, impress the Democratic majorities in the two Houses, for no effort was ever made to close the gaps between

his figures and those of the Treasury officials. In connection with this subject it is proper to pay a tribute to Mr. Davis's able and accom plished clark since decoused poor Ned Byrne of California. He was a rare genius, and had talents as a financier which fitted him for the work Mr. Davis had for him to do. A single instance will suffice to illustrate this. He was a notary public in early times in California when the code duello was much in vogue. He was consulted one day by a well-known Democratic politician of the New York school, who the Administration that he has not been | had received a challenge from a Southerner. What shall I do with it, Ned?" said Well, do you want to fight him ?" asked Byrne. Fight h-1" said the irate challengee. he comes on the same side of the street with me, I'll beat the head off of him."

that case," said the incorrigible practical joker, "you must have the challenge protested for non-acceptance!" "All right," was the answer. "You fix it up for me, Ned." And Byrne actually wrote out a notarial protest, attached it to the hostlie message, and pocketed the usual fee of \$5 for the official service. To man of such fertility of resources was Mr. Davis largely indebted for the stir he made in the

Treasury investigation.

The failure of Mr. Smith to mention Assistant Secretary Fairchild as one of those under consideration may be taken as the result of modesty, as he could not well have left himself out if he put his associate in. Or it may be that he knows the President would like a little less of the civil service reform flavor than would be implied by the one, and a little less of the machine than would be involved in the other. Mr. Manning's declaration, in his letter, in

favor of free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver was a genuine surprise. He de lares against the present silver coinage law only because it limits that coinage and provides for 'forced purchases" of the metal required for it. His words are:

Our currency is a chaos, into which we pour from forced purchases of one of the precious metals a mechanical increment, under a collarge law so til judged and untimely that it hinders the opening of our mi the natural and unlimited coinage of both metals, and the free expansion of our gold and silver coin along with the rowing needs of a mighty people."

Is not this a plain dec'aration in favor of the Bland bill of 1878, as it passed the House, and before it was muzzled by the Allison amendment at the bidding of the gold standard men? And if it is, will it not have great weight with Mr. Manning's successor? Could a Colorado silver convention desire a more explicit declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, or a more severe criticism of the miserable patchwork law now in operation, by which every ounce of silver is competing in the market with every other ounce for the poor privilege of being included in the one-half of the whole, of which a forced purchase is made every month? Surley the light of THE SUN must have pend trated into the sick room of the Secretary.

## Gen. Spinner's Camp by the Sea.

Gen. F. E. Spinner, who has been seriously nis camp on Publo Beach, Florida, is slowly recov Pablo is some ten miles south of St. John's Bar on the Atlantic coast. Gen, Spinner has spent the most of his time there for the past year and a haif. When he pitched his tent there he was alm at alone, but a rail rand from Jacksonville to the bench has been opened, a hotel of considerable size has been put up, and the beach a becoming a sort of Southern Coney Island. The Jack sonville Morning News says that the visitor at the beach sees two tents connected by a passageway. Scored and General sits in a roller chair. When he becomes weary, which, by the way, is but sedom, of gating on the blue swells of the ocean, the chair can be turned about and is can be about any contract of the roller of the big tent. red above with a canvas roof, beneath which the from Jacoban line.

A make text is errected at the right of the big tent, and Ell, the colored shef and body guard, has a boarded she and Ell, the colored shef and body guard, has a boarded up enclosed the wide open window.

When able to the a wide open window, a occupied his time, a ble to be considered to the colored the sime, as the from carread test, opinion easy, and exposed place at a wreck above how station on the beach. He captured six different ainds of she at one fishing about the wreck. He has also pulled out several hig beas by means of lines thrown out after wading out into the surf. The General is an enthusiastic fisherman. THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

a see one Yet to be Patd to Pers who Can Make Their Claims Good. WASHINGTON, June 9 .- On the 12th of the resent month the time will expire in which the persons entitled to a share of the Virginius ndemnity can put in their claims. If the elaims are duly substantiated and proved by

e obtained.

that time a considerable amount of money can

The Virg nius episode in 1876 is a familiar neident of the Cuban insurrection. The boat was overtaken and captured as a prize while flying American colors by the Spanish war vessel Tornado and condemned as a privateer. A large number of the crew were taken on shore, and, after a drum-head court martial, were shot. Thirty-seven of those who were thus desputched claimed to be American citizens, and others claimed to be British aujects. England made an immediate demand for reparation, which the Spanish Government paid. Our diovernment was paid about \$50,000, to be awarded to the families of those who had been shot. Half of this was immediately distributed, and a few years later half of the remainder. The present distribution is of what remainer after the second division. One of the saddest cases was that of Capt. Bran of Chicago, who was shot. He claimed to be an American citizen, and served in our army during the rebession. It was not possible to show his naturalization papers, however, and his old mother was debarred from participation in the fund. flying American colors by the Spanish war

#### BLAINE'S CANDIDATE WINS.

## Rich Grante Merchant Nominated for

Governor Over an Old Solater. LEWISTON, June 9.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 10 A. M. by Chairman Manley. Capt. H. H. Shaw of Portand was elected Chairman. The names of Dr. . C. Hamiin of Bangor and the Hon. J. R. Bodwell of Hallowell were respectively prosented as candidates for Governor. The bailot resulted as follows: Bodwell, 882; Hamlin, 201; scattering, I. Bodwell received the nom-

resulted as follows: Bonwen, cos, handle, 201; scattering, I. Bodwell received the nomination.

Mr. Bodwell is a native of Massachusetts and is 68 years old. In 1834 he was a farm inborer at \$6 per month. He is now President of the Bodwell Water Company at Oldtown. He has twice been Mayor of Hallowell, and twice represented that little city in the Legislature. Twice also he has been a diegate to Republican National Conventions. For a dezen years part he has been known as an importer and breader of thoroughbred eatile. He carries on iumbering operations on the headwaters of the Kennebee River, and is a promoter and stockholder in important relirond enterprises. Although his ambitions have not been political, he has been and is a strong partisan. In the troubled days of 1880, when a light for the possession of the State House was looked upon as a possibility, Mr. Bodwell bouch revolvers for his workmen at Hallowell, and on one day sent them wh zing into Augusta to defend Davis and keep the Democrats out of the Capitol. Mr. Bodwell is Blaine's candidate, and his canvass has been conducted by Blaine's leutenant, Joe Manier,

anier. Col. Hamlin, his opponent for the nomination, hamile, his opposed and honored by the veterans of Maine. The Republicans have not been particularly lavish of honors for these army men. The only one they ever elected to Congress went there to fill a vacancy, singed a few months, and is now in the Democratic ranks.

#### Mr. Childs Declines.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. During the last formight a number of our contemporaries have been good enough to print very kind and handsome things of the proprietor of the Pub tic Ledger, and have connected them and his name with the highest executive office in this country. Many let ters also of the same general tenor have been received.

Of course such expressions are very gratifying to Mr. Childs, as exhibiting a strength of personal regard for which he is at a loss to make adequate acknowledg ment. That is the one light in which h prizes them, and he prizes them very highly. Bu tates, that is another sort of matter-still gratifying as a token of warm good will, but at the same time look ing to an impossibility. Mr. Childs is quite well awar-that the estimable journals that have made favorable nention of the suggestion, and the numerous infibentia friends who have written him on the subject, do no pretend to be invested with the authorities and powers of National Conventions, and he is therefore, not declin-ing an offer which is not yet made, and that is not at all

ganization; still, in his view of what he regards as necessary in this particular instance, he thinks that not even his stience should be permitted to give encouragement or to look like giving encourarement to a proposal to make him a nominee for President. Indeed, if his very partial friends in the newspaper press and other vocations who have taken favorable notice of the proposal were actually invested with full Convention powers, or could influence and control a sufficient number of the voters of the United States to make his election absolutely certain-and under the circumstances would make the offer-he would then only have the stronger reason to say, and would say with more emphasis, if that were possible: "This man festation of your good will and great favor is very we come to me, but you propose to do what should not be stances agree that you shall do."

likely to be made by the Convention of any party or

#### He Wishes to be Treated as a PrivatelCitizen, but Acts Like a President.

From the Cleveland Leader. A United States Senator said that he thought twas perfectly right and proper that the newspaper nen should keep track of the President's every action. Said he: "Suppose the President should die at Deer Pari or should meet withfrome serious accident, t deed, would show a poor enterprise if they were not

there to report it.

"Grover Cleveland," continued the Senator, "wants to be treated like a private citizen, but he has acted throughout the whole affair as President of the United States. He used the United States steamship Derpatch to bring his wife into New York harbor. He used the private secretary of the President to run his errands in the marriage, and instead of having the errenney performed at and in-tead of having the ceremony performed at burch, as he would have done had he been a private itizen, he brings his bride to the White House, uses the and not the private citizen who occupies that position to decorate his parlors, and takes the paid servants o the nation to carry on the welding. If Cleveland had announced to the country that he intended to be mar-ried, and had acted was private citizen in the matter, the press would have treated him differently. When he makes the marriage a national affair by celebrating it in the White House the society of the nation has a right to be interested in it, and the newspaper men have a right to say what they please about it."

## The Democrats and President Cleveland.

From the Courter Journal. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- As the time for the ampaign approaches it is hoped that the President may takes more Democratic view of the attestion, and do nething to help the party. If he shall fail to do this it will not be surprising if heroic measures are resorted to by the party in Congress. The Republicans were once forced to abandon the man they had elected by his indifference to party interests. They hampered him so completely by deserting him in Congress that his posi-tion was a merely figurative and negative one. Should the Democrate in Congress decide that the interests of the party demand that they should place trover Cleve-land in the position the Republicans placed Andrew Johnson in, they could do it with equal effectiveness. It is a contingency that is not so remote as some people might imagine. Should the Democratic party become exasperated into boycotting Grover Cleveland for his undemocratic conduct, it would be a monumental inci-dent in the history of the times. There is some mighty hard thinking being done about these things by the best and truest Democrats in the land.

## Catengo Impertinence.

From the Chicago Tribune. It is a delicate matter-it is really no newspaper business-but a Rose blooms at the White House fair and sweet; and why should not a brother's ad mirable example find a sister's imitation? The ways of literature beguile sometimes the uninformed ambitions: but the ways of literature are hard, the prizes few and far between, and, when found, scarcely worth the plucking; and lonely enjoyment of anything, at best, is but a mockery. Why should a single wedding at a White House in an Administration be deemed enough? Of course, all this is mildly importment, but it is well intended.

#### The Man Who Advertises. From the Lynn Union.

He's just a bit ecetatic, but not a whit rheumatic, and he does it up emphatic when he sends a business And he cuts a knowing caper, saying: "Put it in the paner, at top of highest column, if you want to

And he cuts a knowing caper, saying: "Fut it in the paner, at top of highest column, if you want to make me glad.

Start it with your burgest letter, set it up a little better, than that other feder's ad across the way.

I want it fixed up nine at the cheapest kind of price—I'm going to see if advertising doesn't pay."

Now every spring and winter he rushles to the printer, and in the time of aummer and the fall.

And his copy is so plain you can read and come again; this the paper man site down and acratches on his crown, and hits his scalp's fearful kind of thud!

He's thinking as he's whiking: "We's columns made all top my business I could drop, be fat and sicek and rich as mud."

Dr. Augustus C. Hamlin of Bangor, the Logan for the Republican nomination for deverno of Maine, is the nephew of the venerable Hannibal Ham-

### A BATCH OF CRICAGO JAEHNES.

change its lines to the cable system, says:

"For the sum of \$127,000, to be divided

among about twenty of its members, the City

Council on Monday evening passed an ordi-

nance giving the North Chicago Passenger

Raliway Company the right to 'make all need-

ful and convenient curves, trenches, excava-

tions, and sewer connections, and to place con-

venient cables and machinery on any streats

upon which its railways are now constructed.'
This amount was paid the Aidermen, some of

whom have always had their price, and as one

the amount of \$478,000. It appears that all these city moneys were turned over by the City Treasurer to Yerkos for investment and were lost. The specific charge against Yerkos was larceny of a check for \$33,048, which amount it is charged, he obtained from the City Treasury on Oct. 14 1871, and deciared himself a bankrupt on Oct. 14 1871, and deciared himself a bankrupt on Oct. 16, 1871. Yerkos was sentenced to the pentiendary for two years and aix months. Marcer was sentenced to four years and nine months. Both were pardoned at the expiration of seven months, for political reasons and to prevent disclosures of a damaging character sgainst other public officials.

This publication has occusioned a great sensation here in connection with the allegations made in the Times as to the supposed bribery in connection with the railroad ordinance.

After Purson Sunderland's Scalp.

From the Waterbury American.

A circumstance which is a constant source of irritation to the old-tyle Democrats of the District of Columbia is the President's attendance at the church

of the Rev. Byron Sunderland. This irritation was in

reased by the selection of Sunderland to perform the

emocrate have put on their war paint and are after

Sunderland's scalp in dead earnest. That is, they mean

if possible, to cause a break between the President and the clergyman, and induce the former to patronize

some other preacher. Since before the war Sunder

land has been noted as one of the most rabidly par

tisan preachers in Washington. It has been frequently told of him that he preached half his congregation

away by the flerceness of his anti-slavery sermons befor

and during the war; but the Democrate deny this, and

say the congregation dwindled because of the general unpopularity of the preacher. The Democrats claim that when Sunderland first went to Washington from

Vermont he was a slavery man, and justified the in-stitution from the Bible. When Senator Foote of Ver-

hand became a convert to abolition, and has ever since been flerce on proclaiming that doctrine.

During the last Presidential campaign, the Democrate

say further, Sunderland talked against Cleveland in

private, and preached against him in public. Not only this, but he wrote some very abusive degerel about

Cleveland, which he showed around among his friends

and several copies were made of them. The Democrati

are now hot in pursuit of those verses, and if they succeed in getting them they are confident they can in-

He, Big Iojan, Ugh!

From the Boston Record.

A garden party was held at Gen. Logan's house a few weeks ago for the benefit of the Gardeic

Hospital. The presiding gentus of the cigar booth was a

beauty. She is an especial favorite of Gen. Logan's, and the latter spent most of the evening lounging about the

sooth, where he was permitted to make himself con

fortable. Later in the evening a party of gentlemer strolled over to the booth in search of the General. The found him standing at the side entrance, rigid as

statue, and apparently in a brown study. He held his

cigar between his teeth, but was too much absorbed in

thought to keep it slight.
"What have you done with the General?" inquired one of the party, addressing the lady manageress. The lady

pointed in the General's direction.

"Shi" was the irreverent reply. "I'm using him for a cigar sign. Don't you think he makes a good 'injun'?"

The Wedding Presents Will be Kept,

From the Baltimore American.

It is stated that the President since his re-

urn has announced his intention of keeping all the

wedding presents.
"Why should I not?" he is quoted as saying: "wed-

ding presents are given to the bride. I do not accept the

ent to my wife. Sarely no objection can be taken to

The question whether the President would accept the

gifts sent him has caused considerable comment, some people contending that as President he could not accept them. The discussion has been considered out of place,

and the President's action, therefore, settles the matter

A Marvellously Proper Man.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Usually a party can of Secretary Manning's

om his party opponents; but the Secretary of the

Treasury has gained such strength of good character

with his convalencence that the newspaper organs of his party adversaries are discovering him to be a mar-velously proper man. What is best about the matter is

that he deserves the culogies he is getting as an earnest

honest, able public man, without regard to protection

More Offensive Partisanship.

From the Utica Journal

Publisher Gregory caused to be printed yes-

terday upon white silk one copy of the last number of his paper containing an account of the Presidential weiding. Ornamented with a bow of white satin and succeed in a white-lined box. Postmaster Gregory last

vening mailed this neat contribution to President Cleve-

land. If Mrs. Cleveland's pretty eves ever chance to scan this particular number of the Democrat, she must smile approval of Postmaster Gregory's delicate offer-

Negro Policemen.

From the Boston Asterrtiser.

It is plainly evident that no colored men are wanted on the New York police force, but it would have

saved the commissioners some rilicule if their objec-tions had been based honestly on probables rather than upon imaginary physical defects. Three per cent of

the police force of Philadelphia is made up of colored

men, where they are found as capable as any; and, at-

though the experience of Boston is very limited indeed, so far as it goes it confirms the idea of Philadelphia

Secretary Endicott Dissatisfied.

From the Bartford Times.

Secretary Endicott is, it is said, thinking of refiring from the Calinet. He does not like the idea of presiding over the War Department, there being nothing for him to do but to preside, all the work being from its

nature of an administrative character. Secretary Endi-goit finds that the department gets along just as well when he is absent as when he is in the city. He does

not want to continue as a figurehead, and if the Presi-

The President to No Beadhead.

From the Eimira Gasette.

President Cleveland is not dead-heading during his honeymoon. He pays for his special train to

rovenue reform, or a bimetallic currency.

ing and of Editor Gregory's tact.

rather than that of New York.

lent will allow it he will resign.

has to die before he can gain encomium

gifts as the President of the United States, but the

lady celebrated in Washington society for her wit an

duce the President to change his preacher.

Twenty Aldermen Account of Selling their Votes for \$1,500 to \$10,000 Aptece. CHICAGO, June 9 .- The Times this morning, referring to the passage of the ordinance allowing the North Chicago City Railway to

Over on a plateau near Shady Side, N. J., overlooking New York city at a point about op-posite Ninety-sixth a rest, is a farm owned by Mr. James Day. From its summit carriage. may be seen creeping along the driveways of Central Park, and the bells of the car horses n this city may be plainly heard. But, although in sight and sound of the city, the place is wholly rural, and Mr. Day has conceived the idea of inviting the clerks of New York to spend their Saturday half holidays under his spreading shade trees. In cooperation with Mr. Edward Johnson and Mr. Emmett R. with Mr. Edward Johnson and Mr. Emmett R. Olcott, leaders in the half-holiday movement, Mr. Day proposes to give every liberty to clerks who may take their families across the river on Saturday afternoons to spread their luncheons under the trees, while the children may disport themselves over about eighteen acres of lawn, upon which are no notices to "Keep off the grass."

FREE LAWNS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Mr. Day's Bread Invitation to These who

have Sainrday Half Holldays,

This amount was paid the Aidermen, some of whom have always had their price, and as one of them put it while the measure was being discussed. We are earning our money. The franchise sought for was a valuable one, and the Aidermen raised them-elves high, but their figures were accepted and the ordinance was passed, and will, no doubt, be signed by his Honor, who, it is aleged, he's aready announced his intention not to veto it.

The aggregate amount of the boodle is larger than any that has been offered for a single franchise here before, and while at least six of the Ai-termen are really glad of it, there are others who are kicking themselves because they sold themselves cleen. The money was put up by one who sympathize with the corporation, and while there is hardly a citizen of Chicaco who would not accuse them of complicity in any questionable transactions, it is known positively that a north site resident handled the swag, in a manner highly satisfactory to the producers. Among those who received the money there were three grades—those who received not less than \$3,000 or \$10,000 each, those who received as few thousand less, and those who were glad to take atout \$1,500 each, and were highly delighted to receive that much, having been elected as reformers and never having—een that much money in a lump before. A peculiar feature of the deal is that several votes for the measure were perfectly honest and only where Aidermen have promised not only to pass the cable ordinance, but also to give the La Saile afreet tunnel to the company, and if this agreement is carried ont, the producers' will have reason to feel grateful. The money was distributed by people who have seidom figured otherwise than as taxpayers who wanted to see the A dermen, and, though they are good church members and reformers, the franchise sought for was so tempting that \$127,100 seemed a small sum to expend for it." A morning paper prints a long despatch from Philadelphia respecting the career of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., President of the Nort port themselves over about eighteen acres of tawn, upon which are no notices to "Keep off the grass."

No definite plan of entertainment has been devised, but a broad welcome is extended. The Fort Lee boa's land at Shady Side, and thence a beautiful roadway leads directly to the place. In the course of time Mr. Day hopes that others will become interested in his endeavor to give the Saturday half-holiday idlers a health-ful and attractive pince in which to spend their ful and attractive pince in which to spend their little leisure, and that arbors may be built and musle, perhaps, provided. The plans for the future also may comprehend some sort of lairy, where simple lunches may be obtained. There is no charge of any sort attaching to Mr. Day's invitation except that of getting there by horse car and boat, and there is no other condition put upon those who may visit Shady side on Saturday than that they behave themselves.

Mr. Day invited some neweboys to spend their Sundays in recreation at his farm last summer, but some of them broke the laws of Bergen county by playing ball, and for this Mr. Day was fined \$50. Across the line in Hud-on county Sunday is the great day of the week for ball playing, horse racing, and revelry. However, Mr. Day will close his gates to Sunday picnies hereafter. On Saturdays, beginning with this week and throughout the summer, the gates will-tand wide open, and every man who has a half-holiday will be made welcome.

#### PASTOR FORTER RESIGNS.

### He will Wed the Lady of his Choice on Tuck

day la Mr. Luke's Church. There was commotion in the little congregation of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Chanel, Brooklyn, two months ago, when it was announced that the Rev. Theodore B. Foster, the youthful pastor, was engaged to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Wells, and that their marriage was to take place early in the summer. Miss Wolls is a lady of many accomplishments, but she is so much older than Mr. Foster that many members of the congressation opnosed the match and threatened to leave the church or force Mr. Foster to resign if it were carried out. The Rev. Dr. Van De Water, rector of St. Luke's Church, supported the cause of his assistant, and very blumity told the goasins of the chapel that they had no right to dietate to Mr. Foster in a matter entirely persons. This quieted the commotion, but it did not entirely remove the trouble. A few weeks ago Mr. Foster resigned his charge and accepted a call to Great Barrington, Mass. His marriage to Miss Wells will take place in St. Luke's Church on June 15. Rector Van De Water will officiate. a lady of many accomplishments, but she is so

### ATTACKING ENGINEER CHURCH.

Some Very Significant Doings by the Aqueduct Bourd Yosterday. Commissioner Squire started a breeze at the meeting of the Aquedict Commission yesterday on a re-port of the Committee on Construction directing the Chief Engineer to remove some brick of bad quality

from arches in sections 4 and 5. rrom arches in sections 4 and 5.
"If the brick is bad the Engineer ought to know it,"
said Commissioner Squire. "If it is bad and he rays
they are good, I will vote to remove him."

Commissioner Baidwin said that this was a matter for the Committee on Construction and the Chief Engineer to examine and report. Commissioner Barnes offered a resolution reciting that information had been received that the brick on sections 4 and 0 "was of a quality unit for the work, and that the Chief Engineer be directed to examine it, and if he finds it unit that he shall direct the contravious to reshove it." The was carried. Commissioner hannes said that the Chief Engineer was required to comply with the previations of the hy-laws to keep the itumels lighted and ventimed. Mr. square, with most Gelerate saitre on the previous action, moved that the Chief Engineer be directed to investigate and the Chief Engineer be directed to investigate and the Chief Engineer be directed to the brick by the product of the contract of amounts resolution offered by Commissioner Buseness and the distriction for report what steps are sunseigner Buseness and the mission of the bosen cut in the Processing Comply with the appectmentions in the contract. Commissioner Baldwin said that this was a matter fer what steps are necessary to make the instonty in the open cut in the Pocantico River crossing compty with the specifications in the contract.

It is specifications in the contract another good by an earnest protest against the bir pay roll of the Engineer Department. He said that there was altogether too many engineers. He estimated that about insif the expense for engineers could be saved. On consultation with his thirf tingineer in had come to the conclusion that instead of paying, as they now do, \$199.75% for sales of engineers, all necessary work can be done with engineers whose salaries shall be \$97.80%—a reduction of more than one-haf. Commissioner squire was also of the opinion that the salaries in the Secretary's office could be reduced. All these matters were promptly referred to the Committee on Finance and Construction. Then, for fear the Chief Engineer would not have enough to do in the coming week, the Board directed him to report as the next meeting on the surveys at Jerome Park and Quaker Bridge Dain.

-As to the relative merits of hard and oft steel rails, the investigations in Germany seem to leave the matter of wear indeterminate, with the con

spurity of the steel than upon its hardness or softness -Leonore Tifft, an American soprano, now esident in Milan, writes that Milan is overrun with vocallsts seeking engagements. The impressrio Manzoni wanted her to sing for him, declining to give any salary, and said that he could get plenty of An

-There is one honest boy in Wichita, the boots of a gentleman at a hotel, who gave him, as he supposed, five copper cents. An hour later the boy returned, hunted up the gentleman, and handed him a \$5 gold piece, which he had given as a cent. The gentleman was equal to the occasion, for he at once took the boy to a clothing store and bought him a \$15 suit.

-The three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Kirley of Frankford, Mo., fell into a well containing nine feet of water, which was about ten feet from the sur-face. With as much heraism as that of Mrs. French of Hornellsville, of whom Tue Sux has told, and with better fortune. Mrs. Kirley jumped into the well, seized the child, fixed the little one's feet firmly in the walls, and then waited for assistance. It came after long waiting, and mother and child were both saved.

-Texas has a new industry. The Clear freek Crab Canning Company has been organized in daiveston county, and is doing a big business in catch ling and canning crabs. The shells are removed entire except the claws, ground in a mill, and shipped to France, where they are manufactured into a dentifrice. The oil that arises on the vats where the crabs are boiled is used in making soap, and is said to be equal to cocosnut ou for this purpose. The crans themselves are paux :d in five-gallon cans, and are reckoned good.

-An Indian funeral procession in eastern Oregon is thus described; "The definict had been sal spon a horse, and a stick had been lashed along each side of his body to keep it in an upright position. The head was not supported in any way, and as the borse trotted along the body segmed lowing in every direction and the head shaking in a horribly grotesque manner. The widow, dressed in her mourning paint, trotted along behind on a lazy mule, to which she kept vigorously ap-

plying the whip." -A Nova Scotia bear, not succeeding in getting through two-inch planks that formed five feet of the base of a sheepfold, reached above them, where incl boards were used, and chowed and giawel there until he made a hole big enough to scramble through. The farmer heard the bleating of the flock, ju uprd from an bed, and rushed to their aid, clad in one garinest and armed with a three-lined pitchfork. The ghostly figure was too much for the bear, who went out the way he

came in and escaped. -Parson Gray, who is at the head of a congregation of colored folks in Denver, has been preaching sermons that reflected severely on the morals of some of his people. James Hawkins thought the coast fitted him, and hot only put it on but talked back savagely to the pastor. Then Parson Gray got a pistol savagely to the pastor. Then rarson Gray got a pastor and put it in his pocket, and the next time he and Hawkins unt there were more high words and the pistol went off and Hawkins was hurt. And now the pastor is on trial, charged with assault against this black where.

-Few people will accept the remarkable lews on oplam smoking expressed by Mr. J. G. Scott, the traveller, in his book on Tonquin. He asserts the oplum used intelerately is at least no inner harmful than tokeness or alcohol, and that the oplum pipe is a positive desung after a hard day's march, or in countries where ever furnes rise thick out of the marshes and jungle. He says that it is only when a man puts himself to sleep with a half dozen or more papes that it becomes a curse. The opium habit is very prevalent among the French soldiers in Indo-China.

-A private letter published in the Kansas City Times tells of a party of hunters and geologists who were camped in southwestern Kansas one night when a meteor fell near them. In the morning they found a ingo mass buried in the ground, and still quite warm They managed to break off a chunk of about a pound and a half weight, carried it to Dunver, and had it as-sayed. It panned out about 20 per cent of gold, 64 per sent of iron, and 11 percent, mickel, with copper and other metals. The party are going back with drusmits Nothing Like It.

There is no such companium of news, no such mirror of contemporary history as Tan Wangay Nos. It the news, horizont they it get a ton of gold.

# Deer Park, pays for his cottage, pays for his board, and pays for his horses. That is the kind of President ha is